

MEMORANDUM OF A CONVERSATION

(WASHINGTON) June 4, 1941

Excerpts

ANNEX AND SUPPLEMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

II. The Attitudes of both Governments toward the European war.

The Government of the United States declares that, so far as its attitude toward the European war is concerned, it does not and will not resort to any aggression aimed to assist any one nation against another.

Colonel Iwakuro said that the Japanese would be quite prepared to drop the foregoing suggestion if we on our part would be prepared to drop our proposed sentence in the first paragraph reading, "Obviously, the provisions of the Pact do not apply to involvement through acts of self-defense."

Mr. Wakasugi said that they desired to have inserted at the beginning of Section II a new paragraph reading as follows:

"It being the common aim of both Governments of Japan and the United States to establish world peace, they will join forces with a view to preventing the extension of the European war and restoring peace."

Mr. Hamilton raised for consideration the question of whether the idea underlying the proposed paragraph could not be incorporated in the first section. He pointed out that an express reference of this kind under Section II, which deals with the attitude of the two countries to the European war, might be regarded as inconsistent with the President's declared attitude in regard to the question of a present American effort to bring about peace in Europe. He suggested also for consideration whether it might not serve the purpose desired to change the word "our" to "all" in the first paragraph of Section I, which in our draft reads as follows:

"Both Governments affirm that their national policies are directed to (toward) the foundation of a lasting peace and the inauguration of a new era of reciprocal confidence and cooperation among our peoples."

Mr. Wakasugi said that they would leave this point for further consideration and that we might also consider whether the words could not be incorporated in some other section or in a section by itself.

With reference to Section III, Mr. Wakasugi proposed an entirely different formula. The formula in our draft and the formula he proposed are shown in parallel columns as follows:

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FORMULA IN OUR DRAFT OF
MAY 31

The Japanese Government having communicated to the Government of the United States the general terms within the framework of which the Japanese Government will propose the negotiation of a peaceful settlement with the Chinese Government, which terms are declared by the Japanese Government to be in harmony with the Konoe Principles regarding neighborly friendship and mutual respect of sovereignty and territories and with the practical application of those principles, the President of the United States will suggest to the Government of China that the Government of China and the Government of Japan enter into a negotiation on a basis mutually advantageous and acceptable for a termination of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations.

The reason adduced by Mr. Wakasugi for this change was that it was desired to avoid giving any impression to the Japanese people that there was involved any question of an American mediation between China and Japan.

The Japanese then offered an alternative formula, concerning which they wished to make reservations on minor points, reading as follows:

"The Government of Japan having announced the general terms within the framework of which the Government of Japan will propose the negotiation of a peaceful settlement of the China conflict, which terms are declared by the Government of Japan to be in harmony with the Konoe principles and with the practical application of those principles, the President of the United States, relying upon the policy of neighborly friendship with China, will suggest to the Chinese Government at Chungking that that Government and the Government of Japan enter into a negotiation for a termination of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations."

Mr. Hamilton then asked Colonel Iwakuro whether it was his contention that upon the conclusion of this agreement it would be the Wang Ching-wei regime or the Government at Chungking which would con-

FORMULA PROPOSED BY
JAPANESE

The President of the United States will suggest to the Government of Chiang Kai-shek that it will enter as soon as possible into a negotiation with Japan on the basis of the Konoe three principles and the practical application of these principles for a termination of hostilities and the resumption of peaceful relations.

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stitute the Government of China.

Colonel Iwakuro said that the Japanese now recognized the Wang Ching-wei regime as the Government of China and regarded the Government at Chungking as a local regime. The proposed understanding contemplated negotiations by the Japanese Government with Chungking. As regards the outcome of the negotiations, there were three possibilities, which he charted on a piece of paper, attached: (a) that the Chungking Government might become absorbed into the Nanking Government of Wang Ching-wei, (b) that the Nanking Government of Wang Ching-wei might become absorbed into the Chungking Government, and (c) that both the Nanking Government and the Chungking Government might be coalesced into a new government. The Japanese Government proposed to leave this matter to be decided by the Chinese themselves.

Mr. Wakasugi then offered an amended annex on the part of the Japanese Government in connection with Section III. The formulae in the draft of May 31 and in the Japanese redraft are shown in parallel columns:

FORMULA IN OUR DRAFT OF
MAY 31

The basic terms as referred to in the above section are as follows:

1. Neighborly friendship.
2. (Cooperative defense against injurious communistic activities—including the stationing of Japanese troops in Chinese territory.) Subject to further discussion.
3. Economic cooperation—by which China and Japan will proceed on the basis of non-discrimination in international commercial relations.
4. Mutual respect of sovereignty and territories.
5. Mutual respect for the inherent characteristics of each nation cooperating as good neighbors and forming a Far Eastern nucleus contributing to world peace.

FORMULA PROPOSED BY
JAPANESE

The basic terms as implied in the Kono three principles and the practical application of those principles are as follows:

1. Neighborly friendship.
2. Cooperative defense against communistic activities—including the stationing of Japanese troops in the Inner Mongolia and certain areas of the North China.
3. Economic cooperation.
4. Mutual respect of sovereignty and territories.
5. Mutual respect for the inherent characteristics of each nation cooperating as good neighbors and forming an Eastern Asia nucleus contributing to world peace.

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6. Withdrawal of Japanese military and naval forces from Chinese territory and Chinese waters as promptly as possible and in accordance with an agreement to be concluded between Japan and China.

7. No annexation.

8. No indemnities.

9. Amicable negotiation in regard to "Manchoukuo."

6. Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory in accordance with agreement between Japan and China.

7. No annexation.

8. No indemnities.

9. Recognition of "Manchoukuo."

Mr. Wakasugi explained that, with reference to caption three of the foregoing annex, the Japanese did not wish to expand the wording in the caption beyond the mere statement "economic cooperation", as they wished to leave the matter to be dealt with by negotiations between Japan and China. Mr. Hamilton observed that in the Japanese Oral Explanation of May 12 this point had been expanded by the statement "by which Japan does not intend to exercise economic monopoly in China nor to demand of China a limitation in the interests of Third powers and that we had substituted the phraseology "by which China and Japan will proceed on the basis of non-discrimination in international commercial relations" in the interest of clarity. Mr. Hamilton here emphasized the importance which this Government attached to the application of the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations.

Mr. Hamilton noted that in caption six where we had suggested the wording "military and naval forces" the Japanese in their new draft had restored the term "troops". He asked whether it was not intended by Japan to withdraw their naval forces. Colonel Iwakura said that in normal international intercourse war vessels visited ports of other countries, and, moreover, at Shanghai foreign powers, including the United States, normally maintained marines or corresponding naval units. They had used the English word "troops" as translation of the Japanese term "guntai" which was not restricted to army forces. He said that it was Japan's clear intention to withdraw all armed forces whether of the army or the navy engaged in the present hostilities, and he had no objection to the use of the term "armed forces" if that would cover better what was meant. He added that it was his understanding that "Chinese Territory" included Chinese territorial waters.

Mr. Hamilton said that we would take note of all the points made in connection with Section III and the annex pertaining thereto.

Mr. Wakasugi said that the Japanese had no changes to offer with respect to the text of Section IV, but that they desired the

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withdrawal of our annex relating to restrictions upon trade during the present international emergency. He stated that such an annex would weaken the force of the stipulation in Section IV. He said that they thought that the word "available" in Section IV would cover what we had in mind. Mr. Hamilton said that we would make note of the point.

Mr. Wakasugi said that they wished to offer an alternative wording for Section V. The formula of our draft of May 31 and of the Japanese alternative draft are shown in parallel columns, as follows:

FORMULA IN OUR DRAFT
OF MAY 31

V. Economic activity of both nations in the Pacific area

On the basis of mutual pledges hereby given that Japanese activity and American activity in the Pacific area shall be carried on by peaceful means and in conformity with the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations, the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States agree to cooperate each with the other toward obtaining non-discriminatory access by Japan and by the United States to commercial supplies of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel,) which each country, needs for the safeguarding and development of its own economy.

FORMULA PROPOSED
BY JAPANESE

V. Economic activity of both nations in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Noting that Japanese expansion in the direction of the Southwestern Pacific area is declared to be of peaceful nature. American cooperation and support shall be given in the production and procurement of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel) which Japan needs.

Asked what were the reasons for the proposed changes. Colonel Iwakuro explained that Japan had no suspicion that the United States would engage in activities other than peaceful in the Southwest Pacific area, and he felt that the United States should accept Japanese declarations in regard to the peaceful character of their aims. The reason for restricting the application of this section to the Southwestern Pacific area, which we had broadened to include the whole Pacific area, was that it was the Japanese desire to devote this section specifically to the Southwestern Pacific area on account of the special interest which the Japanese people had developed therein.

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He pointed out that Section VI covered the whole Pacific area. Mr. Hamilton raised the question whether the pledge in regard to peace might be incorporated in Section VI, retaining, however, in Section V a statement pledging both countries to the application of non-discrimination in international commercial relations. He emphasized the importance which this Government attached to such statements. He pointed out in reference to commercial relations that in an earlier draft we had proposed the wording "on the basis of equality of opportunity"; that the Japanese had objected to that phraseology on the ground that Japanese had no clear concept of the implications of the term; and that, as we had been given to understand that the Japanese would not object if we used phraseology contained in a recent speech by the Secretary, we had in our draft of May 31 substituted such phraseology. Mr. Hamilton said that we would make note of the question of a possible change in the draft.

With reference to Section VI, Mr. Wakasugi offered an alternate draft, which includes an additional paragraph. The formulae of our draft of May 31 and of the Japanese alternative draft are shown in parallel columns, as follows:

FORMULA IN OUR DRAFT
OF MAY 31

The Japanese Government and the Government of the United States declare that the controlling policy underlying this understanding is peace in the Pacific area; that it is their fundamental purpose, through cooperative effort, to contribute to the maintenance and the preservation of peace in the Pacific area; and that neither has territorial designs in the area mentioned.

FORMULA PROPOSED
BY JAPANESE

The Japanese Government and the Government of the United States declare that it is their fundamental purpose, through cooperative effort, to contribute to the maintenance and the preservation of peace in the Pacific area; and that neither has territorial designs in the area mentioned.

The Government of Japan declares that it has no intention to establish military bases within the area of the Western Hemisphere nor to entertain any political designs therein. Similarly, the Government of the United States declares that it has no intention to establish military bases in East Asia or in the Southwestern Pacific area; nor to entertain any political designs therein. The Government of Japan and the United States mutually recognize the defensive position each maintains respectively in the East Asia area and in the Western Hemisphere.

Their objections to the wording of our draft were that they thought the phraseology somewhat redundant and that they did not understand what we meant by the word "controlling". They indicated a willingness to accept the word "basic" for "controlling" after Mr. Hamilton had endeavored to explain. There was no discussion of the second paragraph other than a statement by the Japanese that they would be willing to have the contents embodied in an annex. Mr. Hamilton said that we would take note of the proposal.

Mr. Wakasugi said that they desired to offer no changes with respect to Section VII, but they desired the inclusion of an annex on the part of the Government of Japan reading as follows:

ANNEX AND SUPPLEMENT ON THE PART OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

VII. Neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

The Government of the United States will accord in the Philippine Islands to the Japanese subjects a non-discriminatory treatment.

Mr. Matsudaira said that what they had in mind in this point was to provide for non-discrimination in matters both of Japanese immigration and establishment. Mr. Hamilton observed that the quota system in the Philippine Immigration Law was on a non-discriminatory basis. Mr. Matsudaira admitted this, but indicated a desire for a larger quota.

There was no further discussion. Mr. Hamilton said that we would report to the Secretary and it was agreed that Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Ballantine would keep in touch as to the next step.

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ex 1083

No. 1

會談覺書

(ワシントン) 一九四一年(昭和十六年)六月四日

按 萃

合衆國政府側、附屬書及び補足書

二、兩國政府、歐洲戦争ニ對スル態度

合衆國政府ハソ、歐洲戦争ニ對スル態度ニ關スル限リニ於テハ、米國政府ハ他ノ玉ニ對シテ或一國ヲ援助スル目的ヲ持ツ如何ナル侵略行為ニモ訴ヘル事ヲシテ居ラズ、又將來ニ於テモ訴ヘナイト云フコトヲ宣言スル。

若時陸軍大佐ハ若シモ我々合衆國側ガ「協定、條項ハ自己防衛ノ行為ニ因ル介入ニ明ニ之ヲ適用セズ」ト云フ一項内ニアル提案本文ヲ削除スル用意ガアルナラバ日本側モ前述ノ提議ヲ取リ消ス用意ガアルト述ベタ。

若杉氏ハ日本側ハ亦二節、始めニ次、如キ新ナル項ヲ挿入シタイト述ベタ、即チ「世界平和、確立、日米兩玉政府、共同目的ナル故歐洲戰、拡大防止及ビ平和克復ノ目的ヲ以テ協力ス」

「ハミルトン」氏ハ前記提案、項ノ基礎トナツテナル概念ハ之ヲ亦一節内ニ組入レル事が出来タイカ如何カトイフ問題ヲ考慮サレナイト提起シタ。彼ハ歐洲戰ニ對スル兩玉ノ態度ヲ論ズル亦二節ニ、斯、如キ種類ノ明確ナル言及ヲナス事ハ

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歐洲ニ平和ヲ齎ラサントスル米國、現在、努力、問題ニ関スル
大統領、宣言ニシテ態度ト兩立セヌモノデアルト考ヘラシムルカモ
知ラヌト指摘シタ。彼、又オノ即チ一項ノ我々トイフ言葉
ヲ「凡テトイフ言葉ニカヘルト云フ事ハ所期、目的ニ適ハヌモノニ
ナルデハナイカトイフ事ヲ考慮スル所ニト提案シタ。因ニ我ガ方
草案ハ次ノ如クデアル

兩國政府ハ、ソノ政策ハ永久平和、確立並ニ兩國間、相互的
信賴ト協力、新時代ヲ齎スベキ方向ニ指向セラレタル事ヲ
確言スル」

若杉氏ハ此、其後、考慮ニ委ネ。又ソノ言葉ヲ他、即チ組
入レル事ガ出来ナイカ、ソレトモソレヲツ、独立シタ即チ組入レル事ガ
出来ナイカラ考ヘテヨイノデハナイカト述べタ。

No 2

第三節ニ関シテ、若杉氏ハ、金ウ異ナル方式ヲ提案シタ。我ガ
草案、方式及ビ若杉氏提案、方式ヲ次ニ並ベテ示ス。

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五月三十一日附我草案の方式

日本政府、米國政府ニ對シ其條件ニ於テ中國政府ト、同ニ平和的解決、折衝ヲ提案スル全般的條件ヲ通報ス。而シテ日本政府、公言ニ依リ是等、條件ハ吾隣友好並ニ主權及領土、相互尊重ニ與スル近衛原則及其、實際的適用ト調和スルモデル。依テ米國大統領ハ中國政府ニ對シ中國政府及日本政府ガ敵對行為、終結及平和的關係再開、為相互ニ有利ニテ受諾可能、基礎ニ基キ折衝ヲ開始スベキヲ提唱スベシ

日本側提案、方式

米大統領ハ蔣介石政府ニ對シ戰爭終結及平和的關係再開、為近衛三原則及其、實際的適用ニ基キ日本ト折衝ヲ出来タケ早ク開始スベキヲ提議スベシ

此、変更ニ関テ若杉氏が提示シタ理由ハ日華間ニ米國、調停がアツタト云フ印象ヲ日本國民ニ与ヘルコトヲ避ケル為デラン。

No. 3

次ニ日本側ハ此ニ代ルベキモノトシテ、如キ方式ヲ重要ナカル英ニ與シ保留附テ提議ス。

日本政府ハ日本政府ガ、條件ニ於テ日華衝突、平和的解決、為折衝ヲ提案スベキ全般的條件ヲ発表セリ。而シテ日本政府ハ是等、條件

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ハ近衛原則及其、實際の適用ト洞知スモノナリト公言セリ。
依ッテ宋大統領ハ支那トノ善隣友好政策ヲ信頼シテ重慶ニ在ル
中國政府ニ対シ戦争終結及ビ平和的關係再開、為中國政府ト自
本政府ガ折衝ヲ開始スベキコトヲ提議ス。

「ハミルトン」氏ハ岩畔陸軍大佐ニ対シ同大佐、考ヘテハ此、協定、締
結ニ依ッテ中國政府ヲ構成スモノハ汪精衛政權デアルカ又ハ重慶デ
アルカト尋ネタ。

岩畔大佐ハ今デハ汪精衛政權ヲ中國政府ト認メ重慶ニ在ル政
府ハ地方政權ト看做シタルト述ベタ。提案サレタ了解ハ日本政府ガ
重慶政府ト交渉スルヲ企圖シヤル。交渉、結果ニ就テハ、彼、
三ノ可能性ヲ與テ是ヲ別紙、如ク圖デ表タ。

- 即チ、
- (A) 重慶政府ガ汪精衛、南京政府ニ吸収セル。
 - (B) 汪精衛、南京政府ガ重慶政府ニ吸収セル。
 - (C) 南京及ビ重慶兩政府ガ一体トナラテ一、新シイ政府
トナル。日本政府ハ此、事ニ就テハ中國側自身が
キルヲ提議シタ。

204.

次ニ岩畔氏、第三章ニ関スル日本政府、修正附屬書ヲ提議
シタ。五月三十一日附草案、二式及ビ日本、改正草案、二式
ヲ次ニ並ベテ示ス。

五月三十日附託草案方式

上記ノ章ニ於テ言及セラル基本條件次、如シ

一、善隣友好

二、有害ナル共產主義ノ活動ニ対スル共同

防衛……日本軍、中國領土内、駐

ルハ合ハ更ニ討議ヲ要スルモノ又

三、經濟的協力……是ニ依リ日華兩

國ハ國際通商關係ニ於テ無差

別基礎ニ基キ進ムベキモノ又

四、主權及領土ノ相互尊重

五、良キ隣人トシテ協力シ合ハ甚要ナル

和ニ貢獻スル極東ノ一中核ヲ形

成テ國家トシテ各々ノ固有特徴

ヲ相互ニ尊重スルコト

六、日本陸海軍ノ中國

領土及領海ヨリ、可及的迅速

ニ日華間ニ締結セラレキ協約

ニ準據テ撤退

七、領土不併合

八、不賠償

九、滿洲國ニ關シ友好的交渉

日本側が提案した方式

近衛三原則 及び、實際的

適用ニ明カ合ハ基本條件次、如シ

一、善隣友好

二、共產主義活動ニ対スル共同

防衛……四蒙古及公華北

ノ或ル地ニ於テ日本軍駐

ルモノ又合ハ

三、經濟的協力

四、主權及領土ノ相互尊重

五、良キ隣人トシテ協力シ合ハ

世界平和ニ貢獻スル極東、

一中核ヲ形成スル國家トシテ

各々ノ固有特徴ヲ相互尊重

スルコト

六、日華協定ニ從テ、中國領土

ヨリ、日本軍隊ノ撤退

七、領土不併合

八、不賠償

九、滿洲國承認

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岩松氏ハ其附屬書ノヤ三番目、題目之圓シテ人、日本側ハ日華交渉ニヨリ此問題ヲ処理スルコトヲ望ミキルガ「經濟協力」トイフ單
ニ聲明以上ニ其題目、言葉ヲ敷衍スルコトヲ欲シテト説明シ。
「ハイルト」氏ハ此、其ハ五月十二日、日本、口頭説明即チ日本ハ之
ニ依リ中國ニ於テ經濟的独占ヲ行使スル意志ナク又我三國權益
ヲ制限スルハ中國ヲ強要スル意志ナシニ於テ敷衍サシ居ル旨
且、文体ヲ明快ニスル為我々ハ其、字句ヲ「中國及ビ日本ハ之ニ依
リ國際通商關係ニ於ケル無差別、基礎ニ基キ進ムト」ニ
替ヘタ旨述べタ。是ニ「ハイルト」氏ハ我が政府が通商關係ニ於ケル
無差別、原則、適用ニ重キヲ置クヲ強調シ。

「ハイルト」氏ハ我々が「陸海軍部隊」トイフ言葉遣ヲ提議シ
弟又題目ニ於テ日本政府ハ其、新草案ニ於テ「軍隊」トイフ言葉ヲ
再ビ使用シキルト指摘シタ。彼ハ、日本ハ海軍部隊ヲ撤退セル
意志ガナイカト尋ネタ。之ニ對シ岩畔陸軍大佐ハ正常國際交
際ニ於テハ、一國、軍艦ガ他國、港ヲ訪問スル、又更ニ合衆ニ
モ合ハ諸外國ハ上海ニ於テ海兵又ハ之ニ相當スル海軍部隊ヲ平
常維持シキルト述べタ。彼等皆本側、ツル・フスト言フ英語ヲ
單ニ陸軍部隊ガ之ニ限定セシメ日本語「軍隊」トイフ言葉
ノ譯語トシテ使用シクノデアリタ。

№6

彼ハ陸海軍ヲ問ハ、現在、戰爭ニ從フニ至ル日本、全軍隊
ヲ撤退サセルコトハ日本、明ラカニ意向デアルト述べタ。彼ハ若シ
「ア・ド・フォーセ」ト云フ字句ガ茲ニ意圖セラレキルコトヲヨリ良ク

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表ハスモナラバ、この字句ヲ用ヒルニ何等異議ガナラズ述ベタ。
又彼ハ彼ノ解スル所ニ「中國領土」トイフ言葉ハ中國ノ領海
ヲモ含ムト附テ加ヘタ。

「ハミルト」氏ハ我々スヤ三節及ボシニ関保アル附屬書三箇
シテ與テラタ凡テ、実ヲ考慮スルト述ベタ。

若松氏ハ日本側ハヤ四節ノ原文ニツイテハ何等変更スル所ナ
カ、現下ノ國際危急ニ於テ通商上ノ制限ニ関ス我々ノ附屬
書ヲ取止メテ欲シト云ツタ。彼ハ斯ル附屬書ハヤ四節ノ規
定カヲ弱メルモノデアルト述ベタ。彼ハヤ四節ノ「保有」トイフ言葉
ハ我々ノ果國側ノガ考ヘテナルヲ十分ニ表ハスモノト日本側ノ考ヘ
タルト云ツタ。「ハミルト」氏ハ我々ハ此ノ実ヲ考慮スルト云ツタ。

若松氏ハヤ五節ノ字句トシテ今一ツノ字句ヲ提議シタ
ツタ。五月三十一日、我々草案ノ方式及ビ日本側ノモウ一ツノ草案
ノ方式ヲ茲ニ並ベテ示ス。

五月三十一日我々草案ノ方式

日本側提案ノ方式

107.

五. 兩心、太平洋域ニ於ケル經濟
活動

太平洋地域ニ於テ日本、
活動及ビ果實、活動ハ平和

五. 南西太平洋域ニ於ケル兩心、
經濟活動

西南太平洋地域ニ向テ日本、
日本ノ發展ハ平和的性質、

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的手段ニヨリ、且心際通商關係ニ於ケル無差別ノ原則ニ則リ行ハルベシト、茲ニ為セタル相互誓約ニ基キ日本政府及米國政府各自ノ經濟、保安及發展ニ必要ナル天然資源例ヘバ（石油、ゴム、錫・ニッケル等）、通商ニヨル供給ヲ日本及米國が無差別のモ得ラル様相互ニ協カスベキモノトス。

モナリト声明セラルルヲ注目シ米國ハ日本ノ必要トスル天然資源例ヘバ（石油、ゴム、錫・ニッケル等）、生産及獲得ニ協力及ビ支持ヲスヘルベシ。

提案ノ變更理由ハ如何ト、同ニ對シテ岩畔大佐ハ日本ハ米國ハ西南太平洋ニ於テ平和的活動以外ノ活動ニ從ズル疑ヲ抱キ居テト説明シ、米國ハ且ク日本ノ目的ハ平和的性質ヲ持ツモノナリト日本ノ言明ヲ容認スベキアルト思フ所ナク。

此ノ節ノ適用ヲ我方が全太平洋地域ヲ含ムク拡大シタニ對シテ西南太平洋域ニミニ制限シタ理由ハ同地域ニ日本人が開發シタ特殊權益ガ有ル改ニ此ノ節ヲ特別ニ西南太平洋ニミニ充テタイト、日本側ノ希望ニヨルモデアル。彼ハ又六節ハ全太平洋地域ヲ含ムモノデアルト指摘ス。

「ヒルト」氏ハ平和ニ實スル誓約ハ又六節ニ組入レテハ如何ト唱ヘタ、但シ兩國ガ心際通商關係ニ於ケル無差別ノ適用ヲ約束スルト云フ声明ハ又五節ニ殘ラ置クデアル。彼ハ我が政府ガ斯ル声明ニ重要性ヲ置キ強調ス。通商關係ニ就テ

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役人、先、草案中ニ我々が機会均等ヲ基準トシトイフ字
句ヲ提案シタコト又、日本側ハ此、字句ニ對スルハギリト多
概念ヲ持ツテ居ナカクタ爲ニ此、字句ニ異議ヲ申し立テクモ
又若シモ我々が必務長官ノ最近ノ演説中ニ含コレナル字
句ヲ用ヒルナラバ日本側ハ何ノ異議申立ヲシテアラムト云フ
ヲ知ラサレタカラ果て側ノ、五月三十一日附、草案デ斯ル
字句ヲ取換ヘタコトヲ指摘ラタ。ハミルトン氏ハ草案アリ
得ル変更問題ヲ考慮スルト述べタ。

オ六節ニ與テ若杉氏ハ追加文節ヲ含ム代案ヲ提議シタ
我が五月三十一日附草案ノ方式及び日本側ノ代案草案、
方式ヲ並ベテ不ス。

五月三十一日附我が草案ニ式

日本側提案ノ方式

209.
日本政府及び果て政府ハ此、
了解基礎ヲ爲ス交配的政
策ハ太平洋地域ニ於ケル平和
ヲアルニ兩國政府ノ根本的目的
ハ太平洋地域ニ於ケル平和維持
及ビ保全ニ對シ共同ノ努力ニ寄
貢獻セントスルコト。又、兩國政府
ハ前記ノ地域ニ於テ領土の野心
ヲ宣言ス。

日本政府及ビ果て政府ハ和
政府ノ根本的目的ハ太平洋
地域ニ於ケル平和ノ維持及
保全ニ對シ共同ノ努力ニ寄
貢獻セントスルコト。又、兩國政府
ハ前記ノ地域ニ於テ領土の
野心ヲ宣言ス。

日本政府ハ西半球地域内ニ軍

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(波真之疏)

る基地ヲ建設シ又ハソノ地域内ニ
於テ政治的野心ヲ抱ク意图ナ
キコトヲ宣言スル。

同様ニ米心政府モ東亞又ハ南西
太平洋域ニ軍ヲ基地ヲ建設シ
又ハソノ地域内於テ何等カノ政治的
野心ヲ抱ク意图ナキコトヲ宣
言スル。

日米兩國政府ハ互ニ東亞地域
及ハ西半球ニ於テソノ一ガ
維持トナル防禦態勢ヲ認
ムル。

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我々草案の字句に對し日本側、異議、此字句の幾分冗長なりト
考へ又「コソローグ」トイフ言葉、我々意味ヲ解ス事が出来
ナト云フアル。ハミルトン氏が如何ニ説明シタ後、日本側、
「コソローグ」トイフ言葉代リ「ブローグ」トイフ言葉ヲ我々受
諾ニ旨表シタ。オニ項ニ就キハ、内容ヲ附屬書ニ具体化ス
ルコトヲ我々受諾スミト、日本側、説明以外ニ議論、交サレナシ。
ハミルトン氏、此、提案ヲ考慮スルト言明シタ。

若松氏、日本側、オニ項ニ関シ、何等変更ヲトスルコト望ミ
ガ左記、如キ日本政府側、附屬書ヲ包含セシムルコト望ムト述
ベタ。

日本改付側附屬書及ニ補足書

「ブローグ」群島ノ中立化

米政府、「ブローグ」群島ニ於テ日本人民無差別待遇ヲ
與ヘルベシ

松平氏、日本側、此点ニツイテ考ヘ居ル事、日本人移民及
ニ地位ニ對シ無差別ニ圖ル事ナリト言フタ。ハミルトン氏、
「ブローグ」移民法、割當制度、無差別ニ基準トシテ居
ト述ベタ。松平氏、是ヲ認メテト大キク割當ヲ望ム意
向ヲ表明シタ。

討議、是ヲ終リタ。ハミルトン氏、長官ニ報告スルト述ベタ。
而シテ次段階ニ就キ、松平氏、ハミルトン氏が密接ニ交渉ヲ行
フコトニ取極メタ。

外交關係 Ⅱ

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